

# Sintesis dan Karakterisasi Material Molybdenum Disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) sebagai Fotokatalis Degradasi Methyl Orange = Synthesis and Characterization of Molybdenum Disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) Material as a Photocatalyst for the Degradation of Methyl Orange

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## Abstrak

Pewarna limbah telah merusak lingkungan ekologi sebagai zat pencemar, fotokatalisis merupakan metode yang tepat untuk mengontrol zat polutan. Molybdenum disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>) termasuk kedalam Group6-Transition metal dichalcogenides (G6-TMDs) memiliki struktur yang unik dan melimpah di alam. Pada penelitian ini MoS<sub>2</sub> telah berhasil disintesis dengan variasi waktu sintesis 16, 20 jam dan 24 jam dan pelarut dionized water dan etilen glikol menggunakan metode hidrotermal. Morfologi MoS<sub>2</sub> menghasilkan bentuk microsphere dan pola difraksi menunjukkan campuran fasa 2H MoS<sub>2</sub>, 1T MoS<sub>2</sub> dan MoO<sub>3</sub> dengan jumlah fasa 1T yang lebih tinggi pada sampel MoS<sub>2</sub> 16 jam. Hasil efek fotokatalis degradasi methyl orange dibawah pengaruh sinar cahaya tampak tidak menunjukkan adanya degradasi warna. Sedangkan dibawah pengaruh sinar ultraviolet fasa 1T yang dominan pada MoS<sub>2</sub> 16 jam berhasil mendapatkan laju degradasi tertinggi mencapai 68% dalam waktu 160 menit. Hal ini disebabkan oleh paling tingginya fasa 1T berdasarkan hasil XRD yang terbentuk dan band gap paling rendah yaitu 3,48 eV serta hasil uji raman menunjukkan fasa 1T MoS<sub>2</sub>.

.....As a pollutant, waste dye has harmed the environment; photocatalysis is an effective way to reduce polluting compounds. Group 6-Transition metal dichalcogenides (G6-TMDs) include Molybdenum disulfide (MoS<sub>2</sub>), which has a distinctive structure and is abundant in nature. The hydrothermal approach was used to successfully synthesize MoS<sub>2</sub> with different synthesis times of 16, 20, and 24 hours, as well as dionized water and ethylene glycol solvents. The morphology of MoS<sub>2</sub> provides a microsphere form, and the diffraction pattern indicates a mixture of 2H MoS<sub>2</sub>, 1T MoS<sub>2</sub>, and MoO<sub>3</sub> phases in 16 hours MoS<sub>3</sub> samples with a higher number of 1T phases. There was no color degradation in the photocatalyst effect of methyl orange degradation under the impact of visible light. Meanwhile, under the impact of ultraviolet radiation, the dominating 1T phase of 16 hours MoS<sub>2</sub> achieved the maximum degradation rate of 68% within 160 minutes. This is due to the greatest 1T phase developed based on XRD data, as well as the lowest band gap of 3.48 eV and Raman test results indicating the 1T MoS<sub>2</sub> phase.